

WAR RESUME PROVES U. S. READY

Germans in Retreat—La Follette Grilled From Senate Floor

HAIG HOLDS ALL LINES; HUN SLAIN STREW FIELD

British Make Untenable Series of Positions Once Fortresses Through Artillery Domination. Crown Prince Active at Verdun.

London, Oct. 6.—The strategic consequences of Field Marshal Haig's victory Thursday on the Paschenae Ridge began to show today when the Germans withdrew from a series of positions which were safe as fortresses the day before Haig's attack, but are untenable now, that the British artillery completely dominates them.

NO NEW COUNTER ATTACK

There were no new counter attacks in the last 24 hours. The British continued to consolidate their new lines although the Bavarian Crown Prince's big guns played a steady concerted fire upon them. Otherwise there were only raids upon the British front. Correspondents continue to report on the magnitude of the German losses Thursday.

The southern extremity of the new battle front—the section extending from the Ypres-Menin highway northward by Polderhoek, to be the position to which the Germans were devoting the most attention.

Under Heavy Fire.

This sector has been under an extremely heavy artillery fire since the British push started Thursday, and it seemed certain that the Germans would not let the last word rest with the series of counter attacks they delivered or attempted to deliver, against this front Thursday afternoon and evening.

Germans Fall to Fight.

Late details confirm earlier reports that the Germans did not fight well in most sections. In many features they surrendered in great numbers. On one sector of the Anzac front alone they amounted to more than 3,000. The Australians captured seven officers and one shell hole, and the Anzacs also took two other battalion leaders. At a point not far from the Ypres-Menin railway an Australian platoon of 100 men killed thirty-one Germans from a blockhouse.

The scarcity of towns in the zone of Thursday's offensive robbed the fighting of those spectacular features which are so much a part of hand-to-hand work among shattered buildings. Poelcapelle was the largest place tackled, and it is very small. The British artillery had bombarded it to pieces before the infantry arrived, and there was little close fighting.

In the battle about Poelcapelle, however, there were many places where British enemy battalions in the front line here all were killed with machine gun fire or made prisoners. Several small counter attacks were attempted by the Germans in this zone, but they were mostly inconsequential affairs.

Hundreds of German Bodies.

A trip along the battle front east and northeast of Ypres showed hundreds of bodies of German soldiers among the debris. In many places shell craters were filled with dead. Here and there were wounded, sometimes under a pile of corpses, which the British stretcher bearers had not been able to reach.

Along one section of the Australian front 1,000 bodies were counted. A little further south there was another lot of 700. Some of these had been prisoners who were making their way back to the British lines when they were caught in their own barrage and killed. One officer of the Prussian Guards, who was captured near Polygon Wood, said that British shells did terrible damage among his men.

The Verdun Sector.

At Verdun the German throne heir continued his heavy attacks, especially on the right bank of the Meuse. The official German communiqué admits that in one of the onslaughts the Teutons gained a footing in the French lines near Hill 24, but adds that they were promptly ejected by a counter-thrust.

Repeated attacks by the Austrians on Monte San Gabriele have been repulsed by the Italians, according to the official communication issued Friday. The Austrian naval base at Cattaro has been bombed by an Italian aerial squadron. Hits were observed on torpedo boats and submarines.

VICE CHANCELORSHIP DOOM IS SOUNDED

Parliament Votes to Annul Office After Next March.

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—The Reichstag has sounded the doom to the vice chancellorship, an office occupied by Dr. Hefferich, who has been for months a thorn in the side of the German law makers. At the time of the big governmental shake-up, Hefferich's official head was saved much to the disgust of his man opponents in the Reichstag. Now the chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, has bowed to the will of the Parliament, which on recommendation of its main committee has voted that the office be annulled on March 31 of next year. At the time of the last crisis it was said that Hefferich was being saved for the work incident to making peace. The Reichstag has adopted the Parliamentary budget.

JACK JOHNSON READY TO FIGHT FOR U. S. OR BOX FOR CHARITY

By NEWTON C. PARKE.

American Army Headquarters in France, Oct. 6.—Jack Johnson, former heavy-weight champion of the world, is eager to fight in the trenches, so far for the Red Cross or do anything possible to help win the war for the United States and the allies. This word was received here today from Madrid, where the former champion is staying.

"If only I could get a little too old, but I ain't as old as Col. Roosevelt, Hindenburg and others. I think I can still put away a few 'frizzles.'" Despite reports that he is financially broke, Johnson dines daily and entertains at the Palace Hotel, often accompanied, according to the report, by two or three Spanish beauties.

He has given up his attempt to become a treasurer and announces he is running an advertising agency, with offices in Madrid and Barcelona. The exact source of his income is unknown.

Italians are anxious that Gen. Pershing visit Rome and the Italian front if only for a few days, according to an American who has just returned from Italy. Gen. Pershing and other officers of the Italian army said the American general would receive enthusiastic demonstrations and the trip would further cement the friendship between the United States and Italy.

32,000 RABID FANS CHEER WHITE SOX IN BEATING GIANTS

Felsch's Home Run and Cicotte's Pitching Main Factors in 2-to-1 Result of World's Series Opening Clash.

By DAMON RUNYON

Chicago, Oct. 6.—"Happy" Felsch—Happy by nickname, and just as happy by nature—is hero Number 1 of the world series of 1917. He is the blocky-built, made-in-Milwaukee center-fielder of the Chicago White Sox, born in Milwaukee, raised in Milwaukee and developed in Milwaukee.

HITS SECOND PITCH.

His home run in the fourth inning of the opening game of baseball's annual championship struggle this afternoon beat the New York Giants. The final score was 2 to 1.

The leathery left arm of old Harry Sallee, the tall, thin veteran of the Giants' pitching crew, lashed just two balls in Felsch's direction. "Happy" hit the second into the crowd in the left-field bleachers.

Milwaukee Boy Grein.

A wide grin covered the face of the Milwaukee boy as he trotted leisurely around the bases. "I was happy inside and outside, was 'Happy' Felsch, but no happier than the 32,000 persons packed into the baseball park of the Chicago White Sox, champions of the American League.

The Sox already had one run when Felsch hit his home run, but after that the National Leaguers scored one, so it was "Happy's" terrific smash that decided one of the closest and most bitterly fought games that a world series has ever known.

Working on the margin of Felsch's home run, Eddie Cicotte, the chunky right-hander, who has seen some dozen baseball seasons come and go since first he entered the big league, pitched superbly against the sluggers from Manhattan Island.

For years Cicotte's only claim for fame was that he came to the big league from the same club and at the same time as Tyus Cobb. He was the cast-off of two other American League clubs. He had a delivery that defied the imagination and that Cicotte's real secret was his great control and fast ball.

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NEW STRIKE RIOTS GRIPPING ARGENTINA, REPORT BLOODSHED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6.—Strike riots broke out in the northern sections of Argentina tonight.

The situation in Buenos Aires is still peaceful, but no decision is as yet in sight. All negotiations for a settlement of the strike have been fruitless so far.

Count von Luxburg, the dismissed German charge, like the legendary "Flying Dutchman," is appearing everywhere, not only in all parts of the Argentine republic, but of the other South American nations as well.

Every hour brings a new rumor that he has either arrived or departed after a short, mysterious stay, incognito. As a matter of fact, no one knows where the count is.

His movements have been for some days shrouded by absolute secrecy, with the co-operation of the foreign office, presumably prompted by fear that the count might meet with violence at the hands of an infuriated people.

Police officers, deputized recently to escort the count also have disappeared. The foreign minister refuses all information on the subject. The chief of police disclaims all knowledge.

The prevailing opinion is, however, that the count has not yet left the country.

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SIX MONTHS WAR LETS U. S. EFFICIENCY PLANE

Resume of First Half Year of Participation in Conflict Shows What America Has Done.

Six months of warfare have transferred the United States from a slumbering military babe into a mailed giant, with army, navy and industries marshalled into the greatest potential war machine the world ever saw.

Since April 6, when war was declared, civilians, Congress, commissions and committees have co-ordinated for the war of liberty.

UNITED STATES EMERGES FROM CHRYSALIS Starting with an army that drew the contempt of the autocracy she was to fight; with a navy scarcely stronger than past emergencies demanded; with comparatively nothing that is required in warfare as the moderns fight it—submarines, airplanes, seaplanes, bombing brigades, gas brigades, service brigades, tanks, machine trench diggers—she has gained momentum that has drawn the admiration of the powerful allies with whom she has linked her might.

Organize Like Corporation.

Overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles with wonderful agility she has organized just as one of her thousands of enormous corporations typical of the nation would organize for business. She has organized and standardized for the business of war and liberty. Already she is turning out airplanes as a baking company would turn out biscuits; she is building a merchant fleet in a similar manner, counting hundreds of vessels from one mould; soldiers she is producing by the hundreds of thousands, while Germany contrivedly declares she cannot raise an army; munitions and equipment are coming from the factories in staggering quantities, and by the time her forces are ready to fight, the man on the firing line will have the seven or eight years that the present war is eating up, but a score of rifles if he needs them.

One hundred millions of people have been marshalled organized into a fighting unit. How this has been accomplished is told in an official resume of the achievements of the government since the declaration of war and issued yesterday by the Committee on Public Information.

The transition from conditions of peace to those of war, from the standpoint of rapidity and thoroughness, is without parallel in the history of democracies.

When war was declared six months ago the United States was distinctly on a peace footing. Our peace army barely formed a nucleus upon which to build the army required to make the nation effective in the world war. The industry of the nation was not organized for the purposes of warfare. The American people, devoted to peace, were about their daily vocations.

The transition from conditions of peace to those of war—from the standpoint of rapidity and thoroughness—is without precedent in the history of democracies. Every governmental agency, American industry and the people of an entire nation answered speedily and efficiently the call to arms. Six months from the day war was declared the United States mobilized for the purposes of war.

While it is impossible to describe here all the multiplied activities of the government during the first six months of warfare this resume treats of the major achievements by Congress and by the various executive departments, and co-operating commissions and committees.

Congress.

The extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress has enacted more legislation of importance than any preceding session in our history. Responding patriotically to the demands of war it has broken all records in the enactment of great appropriation bills and laws bestowing power upon the Chief Executive and his assistants. Here are a few of the important legislative enactments:

Joint resolution declaring war against the Imperial German Government, approved April 6.

The first wartime general deficiency appropriation bill carrying in round figures \$150,000,000 of which \$100,000,000 was to be expended by the President for national security and defense.

The major achievement by Congress was the authorization by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell \$5,000,000,000 worth of bonds (of which amount \$2,000,000,000 was for loan to our allies, and \$3,000,000,000 in one-year certificates of indebtedness.

The army, military academy and sundry civil appropriation bills which had failed in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Total appropriations carried about \$22,000,000.

The selective draft law, providing for the raising of an army of 1,000,000 men by the draft.

A bill authorizing the President to take over any vessel owned wholly or in part by any citizen, corporation or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war.

The first great war budget, appropriating \$2,351,000,000 for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses.

A bill temporarily increasing the strength of the navy and marine corps.

The espionage bill and the bill authorizing condemnation of lands for military purposes.

Authorization for an aviation service and an appropriation of \$60,000,000 therefor.

The "food control" bill and legislation making more effective the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

The second bond issue bill, authorizing an issue of \$1,000,000,000 additional to meet loans to foreign governments, \$2,000,000,000 of one-year certificates of indebtedness, and \$2,000,000,000 of three-year certificates of indebtedness.

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La Follette Under Verbal Fire Leaves Senate Floor

Attacked in Scathing Terms by Senator Robinson Following His Speech in Defense Against Disloyalty Charges.

By TRACY HAMMOND LEWIS

"Instead of going about the country stirring sedition, gathering the Socialists, and discontented elements, and seeking to inflame them against your flag, your country and your President—By God, you ought to stand here and support the flag and the President, and help bring victory to American arms."

La Follette Leaves Chamber. These words hurled in a terrific verbal broadside by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, at Robert La Follette on the floor of the Senate yesterday afternoon forced the Wisconsin Senator to rise and leave the chamber.

No Word of Apology. Senator Robinson's denunciation of Senator La Follette followed immediately on the heels of a stirring defiance by the latter in which he told those who have demanded his impeachment for disloyalty that neither the clamor of the mob nor the usurpation of powers of Congress could move him from his stand.

In a crowded chamber more tense than any which has filled that stand of the Capitol since the closing hours of the last Congress when the armed ship bill was defeated by the "wild" twelve, Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin defended himself.

He submitted not a word of apology for his speech at St. Paul on September 29 and said that neither "the clamor of the mob nor the voice of power" would deviate him a hair's breadth from the campaign which he has mapped out against our further participation in the war.

Misrepresents Causes. He misrepresented the causes for our entrance into the conflict, accused the President of the United States of usurping to himself powers which were not his under the Constitution, and said that under the conditions now existing it was almost impossible for the voice of the people to be heard.

"No conviction is stronger with the people today," he said, "than that there should be no future war except in the case of actual invasion, unless supported by a referendum, a plebiscite, a vote of ratification upon the declaration of war before it shall become effective."

"I heard every word of the Senator, and I do not know where he stands," I read his St. Paul speech, and I do not know where he stands! The American people are wondering where he stands!

"There is no compromise," continued Robinson. "There are only two sides—Germanism and Americanism!"

"Pro-Germans in this country, hired agents of the German government, those who would betray their flag and their country and those who are foolish enough not to know their flag had better get to work!"

"The hour has come," shouted Robinson, wheeling and stretching his hands wide apart, "for loyal Americans to assert their manhood. We don't want any half-hearted support of that flag hanging yonder."

"You had the right to question the wisdom of the war if your honest judgment doubted it. But when Congress declared war, then instead of usurping to himself powers which

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Congress Formally Ends Record-Breaking Session

All War Work Cleared Up With Exception of Few Measures Which Are Left Over Until December.

Gavel in both houses of Congress pounded down upon the presiding officers' desks sharp at 3 p. m. yesterday, and the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress was at an end. President Wilson arrived at his room outside the Senate chamber three-quarters of an hour before adjournment so that he could sign any late bills. He affixed his name to the soldiers and sailors' insurance bill.

Last Minutes Busy. Senator Fall, the last man to answer La Follette, was interrupted many times so that Senators could send in last-minute nominations and clean up the routine.

In rapid-fire time, Pershing and Scott were confirmed as full generals in open session. At the same time, army corps commanders were made lieutenant generals and members of the staff corps major generals.

Votes of thanks were drawn in resolution form for Vice President Marshall and President pro tempore Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Probably 200 members of the House were on hand for the final session. They closed a short business session with every member on his feet singing "America."

President Wilson, in paying his respects to the adjourning Congress, expressed his confidence that everything had been done to assure the success of the American arms and of the allies, for world peace.

Session Sets Record. Never since the early days of the republic has there such a Congress as this, which adjourned yesterday.

Within six months, the Congress declared the nation at war with Germany, and set up the most elaborate scheme of preparation for the national defense that could be imagined.

Almost \$30,000,000,000 dollars were spent by Congress in direct appropriation and authorizations. Seven billion dollars has been loaned to our allies in the great war.

A single item in the enormous expenditure for the nation's safety was \$400,000,000 for a gigantic air fleet, so that the United States might win the war through the air" would be justified.

Almost every individual in the country will be affected by the greatest bill designed to raise revenue for the war ever passed by a nation.

Perhaps the most vital legislation besides the actual declaration of war was the selective draft law, Chamberlain, of Oregon, and in the House by Dent, of Alabama.

Roosevelt Incident. In connection with this bill, which takes 500,000 men from all classes of society to serve the flag, came the sensational incident when Congress passed the bill which authorized the war ever passed by a nation.

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U-BOAT MENACE RAPIDLY WANES

Navy Department Reports Two Conquests of Submarines.

Two stories of the conquest of submarines by destroyers were made public by the Navy Department yesterday. The "Westwego" incident was explained as the loss of one merchantman, the injury of another, and the loss of a German submarine.

In the other case an American destroyer behaved so gallantly as to earn the commendation of the British admiralty.

These two incidents, announced on the same day, confirm the lessening power of the submarine. Hard-headed business took cognizance of this fact when the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department announced that the rate on vessels bound through the danger zone has been cut from 6% to 5 per cent.

The Treasury was moved to this by the Navy Department's knowledge of conditions as well as by the British figures given out last week showing the smallest sinking of tonnage since the campaign began.

The embargo against sailing ships for the danger zone is maintained. Steps have been taken to prevent the leakage of oil and canned goods through Mexico to Spain. The general opinion in Washington last night was that through the fighting power of our destroyers, the skill of our expert crews, the submarine menace is well on its way to the past.

Builds Larger U-Boat. There is no information in the Navy Department, Admiral Benson said yesterday, to indicate what Germany's submarine building program is or the number of U-boats she now has at sea. It is to be believed that

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RAID GERMAN PAPER AND EDITOR'S HOUSE

Documents Seized But Officials Decline to Reveal Nature.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 6.—The Volkshalle, Cincinnati's morning newspaper, was raided this afternoon by Federal and city officers. All material bearing printed or written words was taken in charge.

Simultaneously another group of Secret Service operatives descended upon the homes of Henry Danziger, editor; Gerhard Huelmann, business manager; and Carl Plott, city editor. Many papers were seized in the houses but the officials declined to reveal their nature.

Danziger stated later that he is an out-and-out American and in no way pro-German. Federal officers, however, declare they recent utterances published in the Volkshalle do not bear out his claim.

SEDITION WAR JUST STARTED

United States Plans More Drastic Drive on Enemy Propaganda.

By FRANK MARTIN.

The drive on enemy propaganda in the United States has only begun. There is every reason to believe that it is going much farther.

For a long time President Wilson was reluctant to open a campaign which might so easily be misrepresented as a form of political "frightfulness" and terrorism, but these scruples of his have finally been conquered by some of his zealous subordinates.

He has been shown that there is only one way to deal with the covert experiments in sedition and disloyalty which have been attempted by the foreign language press—and certain of their allies—since war was declared on Germany. That way is to crush it under heel. For weeks Atkinson General Gregory has been presenting evidence to him with a strong recommendation of a more drastic policy.

One of the things which swung the President's decision, and which roused in him the most intense indignation, was the revelation that in the rural districts insidious falsification, anti-war, anti-draft, anti-food conservation had been spread by enemy agents. The Oklahoma anti-draft riots showed clearly the thoroughness with which German agents had done their work, including certain I. W. leaders.

Fit the Sources. In certain sections of the South and West, the promotion of disloyalty and disaffection has had a pronounced reaction in Washington. Administration leaders were at a loss to explain it, until they found the springs and sources of the trouble.

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The Magic was not seriously damaged. A raft loaded with women and children was put off from the sinking Tolo by her crew. Other passengers, including women and children, leaping overboard. They were picked up by the steamship Kennedy, which was near by.

Capt. George Benson, of the Tolo, rescued a woman and two children by kicking a window from the cabin of the sinking vessel and pulling them through it to safety.

FOUR SERIOUSLY INJURED WHEN AUTO TURNS TURTLE

Four persons were badly injured in an automobile accident early this morning near the Rams Horn Inn, when their machine plunged over an embankment.

The injured are: W. A. Smith, 25, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Paul Wenock, 35, of Michigan; Robert Godfrey, 610 F street northeast, and Robert L. Dorsey, 21, 1066 I street northwest.

All of the men with the exception of Dorsey had their legs broken. The men were driving in a taxicab. Several were injured internally.